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 NEWS  7  APR 02  JICST-EPLUS removed from database clusters and STN
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 NEWS 10  APR 30  CA/CAplus enhanced with 1870-1889 U.S. patent records
 NEWS 11  APR 30  INPADOC replaced by INPADOCDB on STN
 NEWS 12  MAY 01  New CAS web site launched
 NEWS 13  MAY 08  CA/CAplus Indian patent publication number format defined
 NEWS 14  MAY 14  RDISCLOSURE on STN Easy enhanced with new search and display
                  fields
 NEWS 15  MAY 21  BIOSIS reloaded and enhanced with archival data
 NEWS 16  MAY 21  TOXCENTER enhanced with BIOSIS reload
 NEWS 17  MAY 21  CA/CAplus enhanced with additional kind codes for German
                  patents
 NEWS 18  MAY 22  CA/CAplus enhanced with IPC reclassification in Japanese
                  patents
 NEWS 19  JUN 27  CA/CAplus enhanced with pre-1967 CAS Registry Numbers
 NEWS 20  JUN 29  STN Viewer now available
 NEWS 21  JUN 29  STN Express, Version 8.2, now available
 NEWS 22  JUL 02  LEMBASE coverage updated
 NEWS 23  JUL 02  LMEDLINE coverage updated
 NEWS 24  JUL 02  SCISEARCH enhanced with complete author names
 NEWS 25  JUL 02  CHEMCATS accession numbers revised
 NEWS 26  JUL 02  CA/CAplus enhanced with utility model patents from China
 NEWS 27  JUL 16  CAplus enhanced with French and German abstracts
 NEWS 28  JUL 18  CA/CAplus patent coverage enhanced
 NEWS 29  JUL 26  USPATFULL/USPAT2 enhanced with IPC reclassification
 NEWS 30  JUL 30  USGENE now available on STN

 NEWS EXPRESS  29 JUNE 2007:  CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V8.2,
               CURRENT MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0c(ENG) AND V6.0Jc(JP),
               AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 05 JULY 2007.

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FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 12:01:43 ON 06 AUG 2007

=> file medline

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	0.21	0.21

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 12:01:53 ON 06 AUG 2007

FILE LAST UPDATED: 5 Aug 2007 (20070805/UP). FILE COVERS 1950 TO DATE.

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

```
=> s (factor VIII:C)
        819429 FACTOR
         24497 VIII
       1067241 C
L1          462 (FACTOR VIII:C)
                (FACTOR(W)VIII(W)C)

=> s l1 and (cation exchange chromatography)
         40080 CATION
        185352 EXCHANGE
        429363 CHROMATOGRAPHY
          1403 CATION EXCHANGE CHROMATOGRAPHY
                (CATION(W)EXCHANGE(W)CHROMATOGRAPHY)
L2            0 L1 AND (CATION EXCHANGE CHROMATOGRAPHY)

=> s l1 and (purification)
        614451 PURIFICATION
L3           43 L1 AND (PURIFICATION)

=> s l3 and (supernatant)
         26167 SUPERNATANT
L4            2 L3 AND (SUPERNATANT)

=> d l4 ti abs ibib tot

L4   ANSWER 1 OF 2     MEDLINE on STN
TI   Inactivation and removal of human immunodeficiency virus in monoclonal
     purified antihemophilic factor (human) (Hemofil M).
AB   Cold supernatant which was prepared from factor
     VIII:C containing cryoprecipitate was seeded with HIV-1,
     then treated with a mixture of tri (n-butyl) phosphate (TNBP) and triton
     X-100.  A greater than 10(11)-fold reduction of HIV-1 infectivity was
     observed.  In a separate experiment, cold supernatant which had
     been seeded with HIV-1 was chromatographed on an immunoaffinity column,
     resulting in a 10(4)-fold reduction of infectivity.  None of the 17
     patients treated with the purified product and followed for at least three
     months has shown serologic evidence of HIV-1 or other viral infections.
ACCESSION NUMBER:    90049952     MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER:     PubMed ID: 2510362
TITLE:               Inactivation and removal of human immunodeficiency virus in
                     monoclonal purified antihemophilic factor (human) (Hemofil
                     M).
AUTHOR:              Piszkiewicz D; Sun C S; Tondreau S C
CORPORATE SOURCE:    Hyland Division, Baxter Healthcare Corporation, Duarte,
                     California 91010.
```

SOURCE: Thrombosis research, (1989 Sep 1) Vol. 55, No. 5, pp. 627-34.
Journal code: 0326377. ISSN: 0049-3848.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals; AIDS
ENTRY MONTH: 198912
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 28 Mar 1990
Last Updated on STN: 29 Jan 1999
Entered Medline: 19 Dec 1989

L4 ANSWER 2 OF 2 MEDLINE on STN
TI Severely heated therapeutic factor VIII concentrate of high specific activity.
AB A new method for the manufacture of a heated factor VIII concentrate of high specific activity (2-6 IU factor VIII:C /mg protein) has been developed. Addition of heparin to cryoprecipitate extract at acid pH precipitated fibrinogen and fibronectin. Factor VIII was then recovered from the supernatant by precipitation with glycine and sodium chloride. After re-solution and desalting on Sephadex G-25, the concentrate was sterile-filtered and lyophilised. The dried product was stable to heating in the final container at 80 degrees C for 72 h. Data from 25 consecutive batches of concentrate prepared from 1,200-1,500 kg plasma pools are presented. The mean final yield of heated product was 190 IU factor VIII:C/kg plasma.
The concentrate has been found to be safe and effective in clinical use.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 89389312 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 2506696
TITLE: Severely heated therapeutic factor VIII concentrate of high specific activity.
AUTHOR: Winkelman L; Owen N E; Evans D R; Evans H; Haddon M E; Smith J K; Prince P J; Williams J D; Lane R S
CORPORATE SOURCE: Plasma Fractionation Laboratory, Churchill Hospital, Oxford, UK.
SOURCE: Vox sanguinis, (1989) Vol. 57, No. 2, pp. 97-103.
Journal code: 0413606. ISSN: 0042-9007.
PUB. COUNTRY: Switzerland
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 198910
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 9 Mar 1990
Last Updated on STN: 9 Mar 1990
Entered Medline: 25 Oct 1989

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 12:01:43 ON 06 AUG 2007)

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 12:01:53 ON 06 AUG 2007
L1 462 S (FACTOR VIII:C)
L2 0 S L1 AND (CATION EXCHANGE CHROMATOGRAPHY)
L3 43 S L1 AND (PURIFICATION)
L4 2 S L3 AND (SUPERNATANT)

=> s l3 and (cryoprecipitate)
1357 CRYOPRECIPITATE
L5 11 L3 AND (CRYOPRECIPITATE)

=> d l5 ti abs ibib tot

L5 ANSWER 1 OF 11 MEDLINE on STN

TI Direct capture of plasma factor VIII:C by ion exchange chromatography.

AB An ion exchange medium, DEAE-Fractogel 650M, can be used to capture factor VIII (FVIII) directly from plasma. Previous reports have focussed on the use of this medium to capture FVIII from cryoprecipitate. In this report, citrate phosphate dextrose plasma was batch-stirred with DEAE-Sephadex A50, filtered, diluted, loaded onto a column packed with DEAE-Fractogel TSK 650M, and chromatographed. Most of the unwanted proteins flowed through the gel unadsorbed. Bound FVIII was eluted by increasing the ionic strength of the buffer. A citrate-based buffer gave an overall FVIII:C yield of 670 IU/kg plasma with a specific activity of 0.68 IU FVIII:C/mg protein. This process gave a higher yield of FVIII:C but significantly more prothrombin complex factors than cryoprecipitation. This method is a promising alternative to cryoprecipitation of FVIII.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 95065919 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 7975461
TITLE: Direct capture of plasma factor VIII: C by ion exchange chromatography.
AUTHOR: Teh L C; Froger M
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Blood Products Development, Auckland Regional Blood Centre, Auckland Hospital, New Zealand.
SOURCE: Vox sanguinis, (1994) Vol. 67, No. 1, pp. 8-13. Journal code: 0413606. ISSN: 0042-9007.
PUB. COUNTRY: Switzerland
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199412
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 10 Jan 1995
Last Updated on STN: 10 Jan 1995
Entered Medline: 29 Dec 1994

L5 ANSWER 2 OF 11 MEDLINE on STN

TI Characterization of factors affecting the stability of frozen heparinized plasma.

AB The use of heparin rather than citrate as primary anticoagulant has been shown to significantly improve the initial activity, stability and recovery of factor VIII:C from human plasma, cryoprecipitates or factor VIII concentrates if the plasma was initially frozen at -80 degrees C and subsequently stored at this temperature. If frozen and stored at progressively warmer temperatures however, increasing amounts of insoluble protein aggregates, termed storage precipitates (SPs), were recovered in the thawed plasma and cryoprecipitate fractions. Plasma recovery by centrifugation at 7,000 g for 7 min [Method I (MI)], 2 x 10 min (MII) or 15 min (MIII) had little effect on SP formation after 1 month at any storage temperature. After 4 months at -20 degrees C, more SP was recovered from MIII plasma whereas at -40 degrees C, more SP was recovered from MI plasma. Also, the preparation method had little or no effect on factor VIII:C activity at equivalent storage times or temperatures. A trend towards improved factor VIII recoveries was noted at lower freezing and storage temperatures however. SP formation was associated with reduced fibrinogen levels in the recovered plasma without loss of antithrombin-III or increased fibrinopeptide-A. Western blots showed polymerization of A alpha or gamma-chains of fibrinogen. SP formation was reduced or eliminated with factor XIII inhibitors, antibody to the active factor XIII a subunit or adjustment of heparinized plasma to 5-10 mM sodium citrate before initial freezing and storage. Although plasma factor VIII:C recoveries were only slightly affected at these citrate concentrations under most conditions, its recovery in cryoprecipitates was substantially improved owing to the reduction or absence of SPs.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 94144161 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 8310678

TITLE: Characterization of factors affecting the stability of frozen heparinized plasma.
AUTHOR: Palmer D S; Rosborough D; Perkins H; Bolton T; Rock G; Ganz P R
CORPORATE SOURCE: Ottawa Centre, Canadian Red Cross, Blood Transfusion Service, Ontario, Canada.
SOURCE: Vox sanguinis, (1993) Vol. 65, No. 4, pp. 258-70. Journal code: 0413606. ISSN: 0042-9007.
PUB. COUNTRY: Switzerland
DOCUMENT TYPE: (COMPARATIVE STUDY) Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE) (RESEARCH SUPPORT, NON-U.S. GOV'T)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199403
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 30 Mar 1994
Last Updated on STN: 30 Mar 1994
Entered Medline: 17 Mar 1994

L5 ANSWER 3 OF 11 MEDLINE on STN
TI A highly purified factor VIII:c concentrate prepared from cryoprecipitate by ion-exchange chromatography.
AB A new ion-exchange chromatographic procedure has been developed to produce a highly purified factor VIII (FVIII) concentrate from plasma cryoprecipitate. Solubilized cryoprecipitate, after adsorption on aluminium hydroxide and cold precipitation, was treated with 0.3% tri(n-butyl)phosphate and 1% Tween 80 at 25 degrees C for at least 8 h to inactivate lipid-enveloped viruses. The fraction was then loaded onto a column packed with DEAE-Fractogel TSK 650 M and chromatographed. Most proteins and TnBP-Tween 80 flowed through the gel unretarded. FVIII:c, which bound to the gel, was eluted by increasing the ionic strength, then was directly filter-sterilized without ultrafiltration or addition of a protein stabilizer. Chromatographic recovery of FVIII:c was 80-90%. After freeze-drying, FVIII:c was at a concentration of 42.5 +/- 9.5 IU/ml and had a specific activity of 175.4 +/- 37.8 IU/mg (n = 40), corresponding to a purification factor of over 12,000 from plasma. The typical yield of the freeze-dried FVIII:c from cryoprecipitate was 55-65%. FVIII:c was stable for over 24 h at room temperature in the liquid state. The mean content of fibrinogen and immunoglobulin G was only 65 and 100 mg/l, respectively, corresponding to 1.4 and 2.3 mg/1,000 IU FVIII:c. This concentrate, which is much purer than traditional FVIII concentrates, has been found to be well tolerated and effective in clinical treatment of hemophilia A patients.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 91272560 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 1905084
TITLE: A highly purified factor VIII:c concentrate prepared from cryoprecipitate by ion-exchange chromatography.
AUTHOR: Burnouf T; Burnouf-Radosevich M; Huart J J; Goudemand M
CORPORATE SOURCE: Centre Regional de Transfusion Sanguine, Lille, France.
SOURCE: Vox sanguinis, (1991) Vol. 60, No. 1, pp. 8-15. Journal code: 0413606. ISSN: 0042-9007.
PUB. COUNTRY: Switzerland
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199107
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 11 Aug 1991
Last Updated on STN: 29 Jan 1999
Entered Medline: 22 Jul 1991

L5 ANSWER 4 OF 11 MEDLINE on STN
TI [Factor VIII:C activity during heat inactivation of viruses in cryoprecipitates].

Ispitivanje aktivnosti faktora VIII:C tokom toplinske inaktivacije virusa u krioprecipitatu.

AB The transmission of HIV by Factor VIII concentrates is the cause of AIDS in hemophiliacs. The yield of Factor VIII in the concentrate depends on the purification level and the applied inactivation procedure of viruses. Because of the high concentration of fibrinogen and the other proteins in cryoprecipitate, heat inactivation of the lyophilized cryoprecipitate leads to a substantial loss of Factor VIII:C, a change of color and the loss of solubility. With the addition of the buffer solution, which stabilizes Factor VIII, lyophilized cryoprecipitate can be heat treated at 60 degrees C through 72 hours with a loss of 15% of the activity of Factor VIII. This procedure inactivates more than 10(5) of Sendai viruses in 24 hours and more than 10(6) of Newcastle viruses in 72 hours in 1 ml of cryoprecipitate. The yield of F VIII:C in cryoprecipitate is about 440 u/L of fresh frozen plasma, which is acceptable. Heat inactivated, lyophilized cryoprecipitate, therefore, should be the product of choice for the countries with a small number of donors and a shortage of fresh frozen plasma.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 91155687 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 2127297
TITLE: [Factor VIII:C activity during heat inactivation of viruses in cryoprecipitates]. Ispitivanje aktivnosti faktora VIII:C tokom toplinske inaktivacije virusa u krioprecipitatu.
AUTHOR: Grgicevic D; Flego I; Marchiotti I; Lupret L; Rajninger-Miholic M
CORPORATE SOURCE: RJ Transfuziologija, Immunoloski zavod, Zagreb.
SOURCE: Lijec nic ki vjesnik, (1990 Jul-Aug) Vol. 112, No. 7-8, pp. 212-5.
Journal code: 0074253. ISSN: 0024-3477.
PUB. COUNTRY: Yugoslavia
DOCUMENT TYPE: (ENGLISH ABSTRACT)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: Croatian
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199104
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 28 Apr 1991
Last Updated on STN: 28 Apr 1991
Entered Medline: 10 Apr 1991

L5 ANSWER 5 OF 11 MEDLINE on STN

TI Inactivation and removal of human immunodeficiency virus in monoclonal purified antihemophilic factor (human) (Hemofil M).

AB Cold supernatant which was prepared from factor VIII: C containing cryoprecipitate was seeded with HIV-1, then treated with a mixture of tri (n-butyl) phosphate (TNBP) and triton X-100. A greater than 10(11)-fold reduction of HIV-1 infectivity was observed. In a separate experiment, cold supernatant which had been seeded with HIV-1 was chromatographed on an immunoaffinity column, resulting in a 10(4)-fold reduction of infectivity. None of the 17 patients treated with the purified product and followed for at least three months has shown serologic evidence of HIV-1 or other viral infections.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 90049952 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 2510362
TITLE: Inactivation and removal of human immunodeficiency virus in monoclonal purified antihemophilic factor (human) (Hemofil M).
AUTHOR: Piszkiewicz D; Sun C S; Tondreau S C
CORPORATE SOURCE: Hyland Division, Baxter Healthcare Corporation, Duarte, California 91010.
SOURCE: Thrombosis research, (1989 Sep 1) Vol. 55, No. 5, pp. 627-34.
Journal code: 0326377. ISSN: 0049-3848.

PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals; AIDS
ENTRY MONTH: 198912
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 28 Mar 1990
Last Updated on STN: 29 Jan 1999
Entered Medline: 19 Dec 1989

L5 ANSWER 6 OF 11 MEDLINE on STN
TI Severely heated therapeutic factor VIII concentrate of high specific activity.
AB A new method for the manufacture of a heated factor VIII concentrate of high specific activity (2-6 IU factor VIII:C /mg protein) has been developed. Addition of heparin to cryoprecipitate extract at acid pH precipitated fibrinogen and fibronectin. Factor VIII was then recovered from the supernatant by precipitation with glycine and sodium chloride. After re-solution and desalting on Sephadex G-25, the concentrate was sterile-filtered and lyophilised. The dried product was stable to heating in the final container at 80 degrees C for 72 h. Data from 25 consecutive batches of concentrate prepared from 1,200-1,500 kg plasma pools are presented. The mean final yield of heated product was 190 IU factor VIII:C/kg plasma. The concentrate has been found to be safe and effective in clinical use.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 89389312 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 2506696
TITLE: Severely heated therapeutic factor VIII concentrate of high specific activity.
AUTHOR: Winkelman L; Owen N E; Evans D R; Evans H; Haddon M E; Smith J K; Prince P J; Williams J D; Lane R S
CORPORATE SOURCE: Plasma Fractionation Laboratory, Churchill Hospital, Oxford, UK.
SOURCE: Vox sanguinis, (1989) Vol. 57, No. 2, pp. 97-103. Journal code: 0413606. ISSN: 0042-9007.
PUB. COUNTRY: Switzerland
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 198910
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 9 Mar 1990
Last Updated on STN: 9 Mar 1990
Entered Medline: 25 Oct 1989

L5 ANSWER 7 OF 11 MEDLINE on STN
TI Formation of a cryogel during processing of cell-free plasma.
AB Automated plasmapheresis devices are being integrated into many modern plasma procurement programs. Owing to the use of a different concentration and type of anticoagulant, the recovered plasma differs in pH and citrate levels from that obtained by manual plasmapheresis or whole blood donation. Recently, fractionators noted the recovery of a sticky, gelatinous fraction (cryogel) during thawing of cell-free (CF) plasma, along with reduced recovery of factor VIII:C (FVIII:C) in the cryoprecipitate fraction. Following their manufacturing procedures, it was established that the cryogel fraction of CF plasma is enriched in FVIII:C, fibrinogen, and fibronectin, as compared to cryoprecipitate from CPDA-1 plasma. Cryogel formation was not significantly affected by pH or citrate adjustment of the recovered plasma, by the use of polycarbonate or nylon filter membranes, or by the filter wetting agent polyvinylpyrrolidone (PVP). Furthermore, passage of CPDA-1 plasma through the polycarbonate filter did not alter cryoprecipitate quality. However, cryogel formation from CF plasma was reduced significantly by 1) slow thawing at 4 degrees C rather than quick thawing at 20 and 0 or 20 and 4 degrees C, 2) the use of 1:16.6

sodium citrate rather than 1:12.5 ACD-A, or 3) the addition of intact platelets, platelet lysate, membranes, or cytosol to CF plasma before freezing. The data suggest an important and, indeed, essential role of platelet constituents in the formation of both cryoprecipitate and cryogel during the low-temperature purification of plasma proteins.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 89146837 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 2493174
TITLE: Formation of a cryogel during processing of cell-free plasma.
AUTHOR: Rock G; Palmer D; Tittley P; McCombie N; Schoendorfer D; Drago J
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Medicine, University of Ottawa, Ontario, Canada.
SOURCE: Transfusion, (1989 Feb) Vol. 29, No. 2, pp. 165-9. Journal code: 0417360. ISSN: 0041-1132.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE) (RESEARCH SUPPORT, NON-U.S. GOV'T)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 198903
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 6 Mar 1990
Last Updated on STN: 3 Feb 1997
Entered Medline: 28 Mar 1989

L5 ANSWER 8 OF 11 MEDLINE on STN
TI Double cryoprecipitated factor VIII concentrate from heparinised plasma and its heat treatment.
AB In an attempt to implement the small pool concept in Factor VIII purification, cryoprecipitate derived from heparinised plasma was reprecipitated in the cold providing a factor VIII concentrate for freeze drying and heat treatment. There was considerable purification; only 1% of the original plasma proteins was left in the final product. Factor VIII:C concentration was about 19 IU/ml. Factor VIII related antigen (RAg) appeared heterogeneous, with a broad base and asymmetry on crossed immunoelectrophoresis. Fibrinogen content was 15 g/l. In contrast to high-purity commercial concentrates, fibronectin was considerably concentrated. Immunoglobulin contents were similar to a high-purity commercial product. The amount of other plasma proteins was very small, varying from less than 0.2% for C3 complement to 2.3% ceruloplasmin. In some respects the preparation may be considered as an intermediate-purity Factor VIII concentrate. Following addition of 2% sucrose before freeze drying, Factor VIII, total protein and fibrinogen remain virtually stable (less than 15% loss) during heating of the material to 60, 64 or 68 degrees C for 24 to 72 h without changes of protein spectrum following heating. The heated product when stored at 4 degrees C remains stable for at least 3 months. In two severe haemophiliacs receiving this heat treated product, in vivo Factor VIII recovery was 100% with a mean half life of 10.2 h.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 88184236 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 3128351
TITLE: Double cryoprecipitated factor VIII concentrate from heparinised plasma and its heat treatment.
AUTHOR: Smit Sibinga C T; Schulting P J; Notebomer J; Das P C; Marrink J; vd Meer J
CORPORATE SOURCE: Red Cross Blood Bank, Groningen-Drenthe, The Netherlands.
SOURCE: Blut, (1988 Mar) Vol. 56, No. 3, pp. 111-6. Journal code: 0173401. ISSN: 0006-5242.
PUB. COUNTRY: GERMANY, WEST: Germany, Federal Republic of
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals; AIDS

ENTRY MONTH: 198805
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 8 Mar 1990
Last Updated on STN: 29 Jan 1999
Entered Medline: 18 May 1988

L5 ANSWER 9 OF 11 MEDLINE on STN
TI Influence of the primary anticoagulant on the recovery of factor VIII in cryoprecipitate.
AB The influence of anticoagulant on overall factor VIII-yield was measured by drawing blood from one donor simultaneously in three bags containing ACD, CPD and heparin, respectively. After parallel processing factor VIII:C and factor VIII:CAg were measured. It is concluded that, under the circumstances used in this experiment, CPD gives the highest yield of factor VIII.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 87122300 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 3101286
TITLE: Influence of the primary anticoagulant on the recovery of factor VIII in cryoprecipitate.
AUTHOR: de Wit H J; Scheer G; Muradin J; van der Does J A
SOURCE: Vox sanguinis, (1986) Vol. 51, No. 3, pp. 172-5.
Journal code: 0413606. ISSN: 0042-9007.
PUB. COUNTRY: Switzerland
DOCUMENT TYPE: (COMPARATIVE STUDY)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 198703
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 3 Mar 1990
Last Updated on STN: 3 Mar 1990
Entered Medline: 3 Mar 1987

L5 ANSWER 10 OF 11 MEDLINE on STN
TI Purification of human factor VIII:C and its characterization by Western blotting using monoclonal antibodies.
AB Human factor VIII:C has been purified over 300 000-fold from cryoprecipitate by polyelectrolyte purification followed by affinity chromatography on Sepharose linked to antibody to factor VIIIR:Ag (monoclonal or polyclonal) and Sepharose linked to monoclonal antibody to factor VIII :C. The purified material has been analyzed by polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (PAGE) and Western blotting using monoclonal antibodies. PAGE shows predominant bands at 360K (unreduced), 210K, and 90K and an 80K/79K doublet; Western blotting showed all the monoclonal antibodies used bound the 360K form. In a small-scale purification, plasma from blood taken directly into thrombin inhibitor Kabi S-2581 was applied directly to the monoclonal anti-factor VIII:C column. Western blot analysis of this material showed the 360K band on reduction. The purified factor VIII:C could be activated 13-fold by human thrombin. Gel analysis of the activated material showed intensification followed by fading of the band at 90K and generation of bands at 70K/69K, 55K, and 40K. Western blotting shows that the 70K/69K doublet derives from the 80K/79K moiety and the 40K peptide derives from the 90K and is presumed to contain the active site. From these studies an epitope map of the factor VIII:C molecule has been constructed.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 86026280 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 2413885
TITLE: Purification of human factor VIII:C and its characterization by Western blotting using monoclonal antibodies.
AUTHOR: Rotblat F; O'Brien D P; O'Brien F J; Goodall A H; Tuddenham E G
SOURCE: Biochemistry, (1985 Jul 30) Vol. 24, No. 16, pp. 4294-300.

Journal code: 0370623. ISSN: 0006-2960.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
(RESEARCH SUPPORT, NON-U.S. GOV'T)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 198512
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 21 Mar 1990
Last Updated on STN: 21 Mar 1990
Entered Medline: 5 Dec 1985

L5 ANSWER 11 OF 11 MEDLINE on STN
TI Control of large-scale plasma thawing for recovery of cryoprecipitate factor VIII.
AB Cryoprecipitation is commonly used as the primary step in the preparation of clinical factor VIII concentrates; yet recovery is usually very low. Much of this loss is due to poor temperature control and a process of continuous plasma thawing has been designed to overcome this. A substantial improvement has resulted, with an increase in both yield and purity of factor VIII:C of over 50% in comparison to a conventional batch thaw process.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 82225663 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 6806984
TITLE: Control of large-scale plasma thawing for recovery of cryoprecipitate factor VIII.
AUTHOR: Foster P R; Dickson A J; McQuillan T A; Dickson I H; Keddie S; Watt J G
SOURCE: Vox sanguinis, (1982) Vol. 42, No. 4, pp. 180-9.
Journal code: 0413606. ISSN: 0042-9007.
PUB. COUNTRY: Switzerland
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 198208
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 17 Mar 1990
Last Updated on STN: 17 Mar 1990
Entered Medline: 26 Aug 1982